



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

human progress chiefly depends. The intellectual inferiors are the morons; they need intensely practical, industrial and vocational, training. The intellectual dependents are those who are incapable of self-supporting activity. These belong in special institutions. The instinctively or emotionally or morally peculiar children, the affective deviates, are characterized by underdeveloped, overdeveloped, or unusually related instincts. The juvenile delinquent and incorrigible are found here, and needless to say, need special study and care. The normal children make up 80-90% of the total number.

How select these groups? The method suggested aims at a relatively inexpensive way. A staff of experts, including a physician, a psychologist, an educator, and a social worker should be organized. First, the children should be given physical, medical and psychological examinations in groups of 20-50. The physical and medical examinations should be inspectional, while the psychological, a series of mental tests. The 10-15% of those belonging to the first four categories should be selected by this means. Next, a reasonably thorough examination, physical, medical and psychological, should be made of each exceptional pupil. Finally, a detailed report of findings and the recommendations of the experts should be made.

Evanston, Ill.

ELIZABETH PETTY SHAW.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER; A NECESSARY FACTOR IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. By *Mayer C. Goldman*—Foreword by Justice Wesley O. Howard, Appellate Division, New York Supreme Court. G. B. Putnams Sons, New York, 1917. Pages 96. \$1.00 net.

This little book is a timely contribution to a subject that is very much in the public mind. The author has contributed already an article to this Journal on the subject of the Public Defender (see Vol. V, 5, 660 ff, and Vol. VI, 4, 557 ff). The volume before us comprises 8 chapters on the following subjects: The Public Defender Idea; The Injustice of the Assigned Council System; Public Prosecution and Prosecutors; Analysis of the Public Defender; The Ancient Conception of Crime; Specific Objections Considered; Other Remedies Inadequate; The March of the Movement; Appendix.—The Public Defender Chronology.

The author confidently asserts that the following advantages might accrue from the establishment of the office of public defender: (1) The theoretical safeguard surrounding the accused will be rendered more effective, (2) Cases will be more honestly and ably presented, (3) Manufactured defenses will be reduced, (4) Unfair discrimination will be eliminated, (5) Disreputable attorneys will be unable to prolong cases, (6) Pleas of guilty will be minimized, (7) The truth will be more available, (8) Expense will be decreased, (9) The criminal courts will be improved, (10) Guilty persons will not receive excessive punishment, (11) Confidence in the law and respect for it will be increased.

The final chapter and the appendix contain in summary a good historical resumé of the public defender idea. It will be useful to the student.

Northwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

CONVICT LABOR FOR ROAD WORK. By *J. E. Pennybacker*, Chief of Division of Road Economies, *H. S. Fairbank*, Highway Engineer, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, and *Dr. W. F. Draper*, Past Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Bulletin No. 414, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Of late there has been a growing interest in the utilization of convicts in road building and in the preparation of road materials. The practices and methods followed in such utilization have varied considerably. No state or community has been acquainted with the policies of other states or communities. No central source of information has existed, and no attempt has been made by any group or body of persons interested to fix standards or to offer constructive suggestions. Public officials and those interested generally in this question are to be considered fortunate in now having for the first time in convenient and readily accessible form a most excellent and admirable study of the problem entitled "Convict Labor for Road Work," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report is based upon a most thorough investigation conducted during 1914 and 1915 by means of personal visits and interviews with prison officials in twenty-two states, supplemented by correspondence and by an intensive survey of all published data. It was the purpose of the authors to prepare a monograph which would cover "as nearly as possible all the questions that might arise in connection with either the adoption of a policy relating to the use of convict labor in road work or the actual working out of such a policy." The purpose has been fully realized.

After very briefly but completely discussing the various systems of convict labor in general and showing that the trend has been toward "those systems under which the convict is entirely employed by the state," the bulletin plunges into a presentation of the pros and cons of road work for convicts. The efficiency and economy of convict labor, the systems of management and discipline, the character, preparation and sort of food, the proper kinds of records and cost accounts, sanitation, the care of the sick and injured, etc., are all fully covered. Charts, diagrams, photographs, tables and specimen book-keeping forms add to the value of the work. The report also contains a complete bibliography as well as an appendix containing a digest of state laws relating to the employment of convicts on road work.

The authors conclude that no field can be selected in which prison labor may be more advantageously employed to the benefit of the state and the prisoner than in the improvement of the highways. It may be carried on with as much efficiency as industrial labor within the penitentiaries and with far greater benefit to the convict himself. In considering the efficiency and economy of convict labor as contrasted with